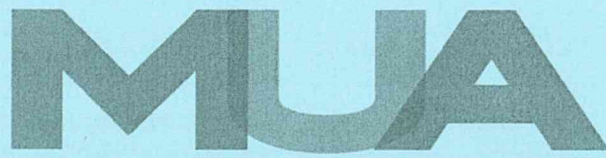


The
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS - DECEMBER 2013

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BDS 308: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 16TH DECEMBER 2013

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question ONE is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question one carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. **Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.**

QUESTION ONE**GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S 68TH SESSION 24TH SEPTEMBER 2013:**

Declaring that "leadership makes the difference," United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon today urged heads of State and Government gathered in New York to "hear the call of history" and, through hard work, commitment and integrity, answer the just demands of their people for human dignity and sustainable development.

"We come together not to preserve the status quo, but to drive our world forward," said Mr. Ban, delivering his annual report on the work of the Organization and challenging Member States to take bold steps and work together to tackle a host of concerns – from crafting a post-2015 sustainability agenda, to agreeing on a new climate change regime.....

While noting that the current era was one of wondrous opportunity, he said that the pressures on the planet and people are building. Young people are without jobs; "Events are moving with 21st century speed, often outpacing the efforts of institutions and systems built for another age," said Mr. Ban. For more than a decade, the end of the year 2015 has been on the horizon. "What once seemed a distant moment is now just around the corner. It is the year by which the world has pledged to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)," and in which the international community will adopt a new development agenda. It is also the year in which stakeholders have agreed to complete a global legal agreement on climate change. Climate change threatens all our development gains. Indeed, the rising human and economic toll affects everyone, with the worlds poorest and most vulnerable people harmed "first and worst." Nevertheless, while the planet and its scientists were sending a clear message, "there is opportunity amid this peril,"

REQUIRED

- a) Given such scenario illustrate what practices developing countries should adopt in lieu of climate change agenda? (15 marks)
- b) Given an opportunity to evaluate the MDGs achievements so far and more specifically in Kenya, with examples, explain some of the achievements in reference to any four MDGs? (10 marks)

QUESTION TWO

Consider the following statement:

~~"Any development programme adopted by a country is considered sustainable only if the said programme is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable."~~

- a) In reference to Bruntland commission, what is sustainable development? Explain some of the notions entailed in the definition? (5 marks)

- b) Explain what you understand by
 - (i) Social sustainability.
 - (ii) Economic sustainability.
 - (iii) Environmental sustainability.
- (10 marks)

QUESTION THREE

Contrast economic growth with sustainable development. What are the differences and similarities between the two? (15 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) List three man-made sources of carbon dioxide emissions that are responsible for significant parts of the increased level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere? (5 marks)
- b) Demonstrate how an engineer could help these man-made sources to emit considerably less or no carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. (5 marks)
- c) What do you understand by the phrases “ecological footprint”, and “carrying capacity”? (5 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- d) List three unsustainable energy use practices and explain why they are unsustainable. Demonstrate how you would improve the sustainability of them. (5 marks)
- e) What do you understand by sustainable production or sustainable consumption? (5 marks)
- a) Identify three unsustainable features of the buildings in Kenya. Propose how you could improve the sustainability of these identified features. (5 marks)

QUESTION SIX

- a) What do you understand by sustainable livelihoods? (5 marks)
- b) When making a house, people prefer making huge houses which consumes a lot of material to construct and a lot of electricity to maintain. When buying a car, people prefer buying huge cars. They, particularly, the well-educated continue doing it despite knowing the consequences of the “fossil fuel peak” and “global warming induced climate change”. How would you analyse such behaviour? (10 marks)

